FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN INTEGRATION MEETING OPENS IN BOGOTA

PA010301 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Felipe Guillen report from the international convention center in Bogota--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The meeting of Andean Group ministers and of the subregion's integration commission began here today with the participation of the industry and development ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Bolivia was not represented.

During the opening session Colombia's Andres Restrepo Londono noted the need to intensify and strengthen the subregion's integration process. He also cited the need to seek greater protection to help the less economically developed nations strengthen their internal growth, particularly in the field of industry.

Restrepo Londono said special care should be taken when the adoption of a common tariff in keeping with the development level of the nations is studied. The tariff should not be so generous that it curbs wholesome competition in other markets outside the region.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT OPENS RIVER PLATE MEETING

PY022102 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Speech by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla opening the River Plate Basin foreign ministers meeting in Buenos Aires--live]

[Excerpts] Messrs foreign ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

I bring to this hall--the very same one where 13 years ago our nations stated their will to form this group--the welcome and very special greetings which the Argentine Government and people save for their brothers and peers.

I come here fully convinced that this assembly, free from desires other than the strengthening of mechanisms to make this cooperation more binding and positive, will set a clear-cut example of our will to continue providing effective and concrete solutions and opportunities to the vast area which history has entrusted to Bolivians, Brazilians, Paraguayans, Uruguayans and Argentines, to turn it into a bastion of civilization and a source of wealth and well-being for the peoples.

Far beyond useless confrontations, worthless accusations, hidden intentions, and contingency policies, the nations of the River Plate Basin can claim achievements which guarantee the operational status of the organization which groups them.

We are more that ever convinced that our confidence has not been in vain. Even though there may have been times of harmony and times of disagreement, times of optimism and times of despair, times of broad cooperation and times of more restricted cooperation, there has always been one thing that we never lost: a desire to maintain dialogue based on the disquieting conviction that we must either find the proper formula to deal with the future, or the future will thwart our chances.

In sum, the scope of the tasks we have carried out, the nature of the accords reached recently and the joint efforts which the implementation of our plans will require, clearly tell us that we are part of a stable system of relations among states, capable of instilling strength and decisionmaking power into the cooperation aimed at benefiting the basin area.

At the same time this set of desires and facts makes it obvious that we are facing a new political phase, a political phase in which the aim of coexistence and joint progress for the nations of the basin is at the same time the motivating force and the consequence, because we must look for and find common solutions for those circumstances capable of affecting our common interests.

Aware of the fact that these circumstances stem for the most part from international developments, we must clearly establish the basic characteristics of these circumstances. In this regard, recent events and a great variety of situations show us that there is a veritable security crisis. Obviously, we must view this idea--security--from the broadest viewpoint and not from the limited angle of the situation of a given nation.

There is no security because nothing can lead us to believe in an effective system for the coexistence--free from aggressions--between the great powers.

There is no security because the results of the energy crisis have given rise to a great number of new strategic requirements and has deeply affected the economic development of large areas of the world, casting considerable doubt on the ability to produce supplies, foodstuffs and essential inputs.

There is no security because the worldwide surge of violence, resulting directly or indirectly from the two above-mentioned conditions, has become the common means for political action or pressure, thus endangering lives, the domestic peace of many states, the utilization of capital and goods and the normal development of transactions.

No in-depth political, social or economic analysis is necessary to realize the obvious: in order to provide the necessary solutions, our nations have a number of essential conditions which few can today boast. The world is lacking peace and security, energy and food: the vastness of our basin can offer peace and security, energy and food.

From here on the questions we must ask ourselves become obvious: What should our response, what should our common attitude be? Undoubtedly, even though the possibility has been discussed insistently, political and military pacts in any of their forms are not the appropriate channels for a joint, worthwhile attitude of the nations of this organization toward such broad and complex needs.

Although it is true that violence and terrorist aggression deserve strong reaction from the affected nations which must fight to eradicate them, it is equally true that this defensive task demands purely domestic decisions reached on the basis of generalized awareness and an implicit understanding of the enormous amount of risk and sorrow which tolerating this violence and terrorism involves, an understanding which is by far more binding than any treaty.

Our response cannot be limited to signing a formal agreement. The changing nature of our times forces us to take decisive steps toward the political, social and economic development of the geographic area over which your nations and ours have exercised historical sovereignty.

These decisive steps must be the direct result of permanent efforts to reconcile our social and political courses so that the citizens of our nations can maintain a lifestyle generously open to and imbued with understanding toward each other and free to contact other people throughout the world.

Messrs foreign ministers, the great privilege bestowed upon us by God of sharing in a peaceful atmosphere one of the wealthiest regions of the world entails a great responsibility. First of all we have a responsibility to our peoples, who have a right to demand a standard of living that is in accordance with the riches of their surroundings and who will not accept any loss of income as a result of a policy developed in the basin.

We also have a responsibility to the rest of the world, which in the future will also have a right to demand access to the resources of our region if those countries that have the privilege of sharing these resources limit themselves to satisfying their own selfish needs without taking advantage of their capability and indigenous resources to help other less privileged countries.

Because of all this Argentina makes a strong call to all nations of the River Plate Basin to strengthen their efforts to expand our possibilities through a full and effective utilization of our resources and undertakings.

Let the goals that were the basis of the River Plate Basin Treaty and which are still enforced today be expanded and improved through new actions that will lead to an integral and rational development of the region with the ultimate goal of substantially improving the living conditions and production of those countries in the area.

I am sure that the negotiations that you will undertake will be successful, and I thank you for your attendance. I hereby declare open the 11th meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin.

LATIN AMERICAN SUMMIT TO BEGIN 16 DECEMBER

PA021718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Excerpt] Santa Marta, Colombia, 2 Dec (EFE)--A total of 2,760 Colombian secret agents and policemen will safeguard the eight chiefs of state and presidents who will meet in Santa Marta, Colombia, beginning on 16 December, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar.

Those who have confirmed their attendance at the 150th anniversary to commemorate the death of Bolivar, or the "democratic summit," are Presidents Rodrigo Carazo (Costa Rica), Jaime Roldos (Ecuador), Adolfo Suarez (Spain), Aristides Royo (Panama), Fernando Belaunde Terry (Peru), Antonio Guzman (Dominican Republic), Luis Herrera Campins (Venezuela) and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Colombia).

It is quite likely that Panamanian Gen Omar Torrijos might attend, and it has been speculated that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo may announce his attendance at the last minute.

RIGHTS GROUP DENOUNCES SALVADORAN 'BLOODBATH'

PA302119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Latin American Human Rights Association today released a most emphatic protest and repudiation of the brutal massacre of the Salvadoran political leaders arrested last week by that country's army and police.

The association, whose headquarters is in Quito, said this crime reflects the repressive methods used by the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta to remain in power at a time when the people are protesting and demanding their democratic rights.

The association includes in its protest a "demand for international solidarity in favor of the Salvadoran people and the halting of the bloodbath."

LEADERS OF MAJORITY PARTIES MEET IN POSADAS

PY030225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1954 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Posadas, 30 Nov (NA)--The top-ranking leaders of the two Argentine majority parties today held a meeting that was described by the president of the Radical Civic Union Ricardo Balbin, as "the beginning of coexistence."

Balbin and Felipe Bittel, the first vice president of the Justicialist Party, arrived in Posadas to attend a ceremony in honor of former Provincial Governors Juan Manuel Irrazabal and Cesar Napoleon Ayrault, who died in an air crash in November 1973. Bittel is at present the leader of the Peronist movement, replacing former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who is under house arrest at the San Vicente Estate, located in Buenos Aires Province.

Both political leaders attended a ceremony at the local cemetery where the late provincial government officials are buried. At the cemetery they shook hands and held a brief dialogue. Balbin later delivered a speech at a local movie theater, where he was invited by the Mayo Institute. The meeting was attended by Bittel and other political and union leaders.

In his speech, Balbin noted that in his youth "we were all against each other" while "those that hate democracy started to group." He praised "the degree of civic conscience achieved by citizens" and thanked the men from other political trends for their presence.

He said he had witnessed in other times "the schism of the Argentine people" but he noted that "now I am here because we are seeking the union of all Argentines, leaving aside all speculations, and in a humble manner."

He stated: "Our meeting in this city was not prearranged." He also said that "it would be an error if the Argentine press believed that this meeting was prearranged."

He said that "this could be the start of coexistence among Argentine citizens without any compromises." He also noted that the achievement of this coexistence "has cost a lot" to the nation.

Balbin said: "We have even struggled against Peronists, but now we are meeting not because we want to establish an alliance but because we want to join our hands to achieve this coexistence among Argentines."

He warned that "if there is a single citizen that takes advantage of the situation he is a traitor." He also said that "many people who think differently from us are not leading the nation's economic and education policies."

He also charged that "the provinces are being abandoned" and he criticized "the enforcement of the regionalization policy."

He wondered if "the military officials are viewing the national policies as we do." He added: "I hope so because otherwise they will be responsible for the bankruptcy of our nation."

At the end of this meeting, Bittel and Balbin went to a residence located in the Arrechea neighborhood, where they were briefed by the defense commission of Misiones Province, which studies the local political and economic situation.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES PDS CONVENTION

PY022042 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Speech delivered by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at the Social Democratic Party [PDS] convention held in Brasilia on 30 November]

[Text] I would like to correct the closing phrase of PDS President Jose Sarney. We have not simply complied with our objective, we have complied with our major objective.

The provisional commission concluded its arduous task in this happy atmosphere of civic feeling and patriotism. Now that its manifesto, its platform and its statutes have been approved and its leaders have been elected, the PDS has become the first party to comply with the legal requirements for registration at this new stage of the national political life.

The major, time-consuming task of organizing municipal and state boards is now past. Measures to prevent membership from stagnating at the current number have been launched.

Even with millions of members, a party represents little by itself. A party is alive thanks to the awareness of and the practice of democracy within itself. And this we have.

Party cohesion is cemented by free, frank discussion of ideas. And this we have.

A party bases its strength on its resolve to fight, to win, and to conquer power through votes. And this, gentlemen, we have.

As I promise, we will have direct elections in November 1982. I intend to keep this promise.

On that day, we will win most of the seats for councilmen and mayors, for state legislators and governors, for federal deputies and senators, and consequently, we will have legal majority at the electoral college which will elect my successor.

This is why the PDS organization cannot be viewed as if it were a patchwork quilt. Its roots run deep into history, but not to attempt to repeat history or to continue to brood over the past as though old times could be revived. We view history as a repository of examples that should be cultivated and improved, of inspirations that should be followed.

The PDS emerges as a modern, up-to-date party for two reasons: first, because our people are young and second, because we came into being with the present and the future in mind.

As I said in Porto Alegre in February of this year, we need to solve our problems of today and tomorrow, not those of the day after tomorrow. We are moving to take care of the problems we might encounter in the distant future. We will solve all of our problems through our large natural resources and our courage to use them to promote the well-being of our people. We are certain that Brazil will overcome all of its crises, despite those stubborn, diehard pessimists.

My main concern at this moment is to look after our fellow countrymen of today, by alleviating their anguish, by strengthening their faith and spirit. I want to prove to them that the hardships they are enduring today are needed to achieve growth, and that no matter how painful it is now, it would be worse to suffer stagnation, outright discouragement and the frustrations stemming from having limited prospects.

The history of Brazil is marked by a combination of challenging ideas and unyielding compliance with national principles, never by the unanimity that characterizes totalitarianism.

For my part, I reaffirm that I am an advocate of debate, dialogue, understanding, and possible consensus. I hold these beliefs because I can feel, I can see and I am aware that the practice of democracy and the preservation of freedom are only possible through a party system capable of guaranteeing the pluralist, open society we pledged to build.

From the political viewpoint, we are going through a time of strengthening, of reconstruction, of creativity and readjustment. This is undoubtedly a serious but politically fascinating challenge.

To build is our watchword today. We need to build the durable foundations of a free, just society.

To rebuild the instituions, to rehsape the ethical and moral standards of society and to promote unity and reconciliation are tasks which primarily concern politicians.

Only those with faith can do it. Those skeptics, those who are embittered by birth or by their own attitude, those longtime deceivers, those who are never pleased with anything or anyone, those who are always complaining but who do not solve anything or propose anything, those who do not think and do not propose alternatives but can only condemn and disagree--in sum, these are the people whose watchword is no, who will never do anything positive throughout their embittered lives.

Should God punish them some day by giving them power, they would not know what to do with it because they lack the inner traits that are the characteristics of the members of our party. They are short on stamina and hope.

We of the PDS leave the mournful complaints for those who do not know how to live together, for those who want power to use it with absolutism and without controversy. They forget that democracy is the result of performing the daily work, not something to talk about using high-sounding words on great occasions.

Those who only think and act to serve the immediate interests of persons or groups violate the first rule of democracy within a political party. The acceptance of the decisions made by the majority does not humiliate or belittle anybody. It rather enhances and exalts everybody.

Those who have no convictions but only whims keep changing attitudes when their ambitions are not fulfilled. They begin to attack the very same things they once approved with unrestricted enthusiasm.

We of the PDS must work for the good of Brazil, not for our own good. This is why we created a party free from the blemishes of organizations in the past.

I am saddened to see that not all those who were with us at the beginning were able--or could manage--to adjust themselves to new conditions. They failed to see the signs of change, despite the fact that they were very clear.

I am very sorry for those fellow party members who politically climbed with us at a time when only praise was heaped on the revolution and loyalty on its leaders.

We szw that when the time to unite and to accomodate arrived they failed to understand the historical moment. Called upon to participate in rebuilding the institutions, they reneged on their origins in the belief that they could thus better build their own future. They now feign revulsion for what they loved before. They now condemn what they extolled before, when the trends favored them and the rules benefitted them.

And for any reason--or for no reason whatsoever--they leave their political home. They ought to ponder the loneliness of those who live bound to their own interests, separated from their true friends and companions.

We restored the political institutions and offered them the conditions of more truthfully representing the thinking of nearly 20 million Brazilians. It is worth recalling that for all those Brazilians things are not necessarily black or white.

Convention delegates, my fellow party members: This is the hour of our party. Its lot is no different from that of my government. I want to enhance the prestige of the PDS, entrusting it with the mission of being the standard bearer of the ideals of 1964, fitting them to the present times, to the achievements and progress made.

I want to do so not out of vanity or a personality cult, but because we have a legitimate history that is worth telling. The history of the restoration of individual, civic and political guarantees. The history of amnesty--meaning to pardon and to forget--in a way never dreamed of by those who believe that words are nothing but empty rhetoric. The history of loyalty to the republic and strengthening of the federation. The history of concern for the small and defenseless individual, for his health, education and natural right to a greater and more dignifying share of the nation's wealth or to the more equitable distribution of the results of the work of all of us.

It falls upon the PDS to be at this time the party of transformation, peaceful reform, the party of tolerance leading to concord and ultimately to peace. It falls upon the PDS to be the party of the people's sovereignty, which is the source of all power, the party of the people who are to benefit from any political action.

The PDS must set its sights on the individual because any effort would be meaningless if we lose sight of the fact that man as a God-made creature is endowed with a superior destiny.

The PDS is the party willing to sacrifice momentary gains for the good of the nation, to be the legitimate, sensitive and permanent channel of the aspirations of the people and consequently to be the instrument for their realization.

This is my and your party, the party we created under the command of Jose Sarney, Prisco Vianna, Jarbas Passarinho, Nelson Marchezan and all the fellow party members who work to provide it with organization, cadres--life if you will--at the federal, state and municipal levels.

With my party today I can only think of victory in 1982 and in many other elections in the future. Thank you very much.

CONGRESS APPROVES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY030047 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the Congressional Report--Chamber of Deputies]

[Text] The text of the Argentine-Brazilian cooperation agreement for the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which was signed in Buenos Aires in May 1980, has been approved. The voting was: 163 ayes, 99 nays and 1 abstention.

The Popular Party, through its deputy leader Walber Guimaraes, supported the agreement and acknowledged its political significance, but it stressed that this is a specific position and that it must not be interpreted as support for the Brazilian nuclear project.

Osvaldo Macedo, deputy leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], in speaking for his party, rejected the agreement because it is antieconomic, taking into account that Brazil's energy resources are not yet exhausted.

The defense of the agreement was made by the deputy leader of the Social Democratic Party, Bonifacio de Andrade, and by Deputy Vasco Netto, who deplored the PMDB's position, stressing that all developed nations and those that are in the developing stage aspire to the improved use of nuclear energy.

MINISTER ROJAS DISCUSSES OAS, U.S. RELATIONS

PY022231 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2337 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] EL MERCURIO in the interview section of its Sunday edition, published an extensive interview with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. In its headline, the newspaper points out some of the main subjects discussed during the interview, such as "The OAS Crisis and Rejection of Interventionism," "Successful Agreement on the Bolivian Landlocked Situation," and "Optimism Over Relations With the United States." The interview was signed by Blanca Arthur. We will publish her dialogue with Minister Rene Rojas, summarizing the questions due to space problems.

[Question] No to political interference.

[Answer] "We maintained this position because we realized that the OAS was diverging from its basic principles and the reasons for which it was created: as a search for unity and a place for meetings, not confrontations. There has been a tendency in recent times not to respect the principles of noninterference and self-determination of the peoples.

"There is a tendency toward political interference, and some countries are pretending to impose certain models. As I pointed out in my speech, this is unacceptable. Not a single country of this continent has the right to become a judge of the political policies implemented by others. Political experiences are a lesson that can never be transferred. In the case of Chile, we are working from the inspiration of our own historical experience. For us, this is the most valuable and the only one acceptable."

[Question] Corrective attitude.

[Answer] "In view of the decisive action of a group of countries, we have observed an attitude aimed at making corrections. The firmness and frankness expressed on the need to return to an environment of dialogue and understanding and to reject actions inspired by objectives aimed at threatening to destroy the legality of the organization have created an awareness of the serious dangers threatening the inter-American system. In this regard, Chile energetically pointed out that it has been observing with concern a disturbing and progressive weakening of the legal rules and a serious erosion affecting the ethical and ideological basis on which the OAS was painstakingly built."

[Question] The Americas must be strengthened.

[Answer] "Chile has a tradition in international cooperation. It openly defends the principles of coexistence among nations; therefore, we will enthusiastically support all proposals--compatible with the real situation of each country--aimed at enlarging regional cooperation as an objective to speed up the development of the peoples of the Americas. We believe in the effectiveness of the inter-American system and the principle of defense of the hemisphere.

"The Americas--either by misfortune or internal disagreements--are currently losing influence. There is an urgent need to strengthen our personality as a community, and this is why during the OAS assembly we made a fervent call for an effort to eliminate the causes dividing our countries and to contribute with imagination to the search for the necessary elements for common action. The countries of the Americas cannot continue as spectators of world events. They must take over their role as effective participants in history."

[Question] The Bolivian case. Was it a positive agreement for Chile?

[Answer] "We believe that the resolution approved by the assembly is positive for the interests of Chile. This agreement is a demonstration that there is a desire to rectify the direction the OAS was taking, a direction which I believe was wrong and dangerous because the OAS was getting involved in matters concerning the exclusive sovereignty of nations."

[Question] The United States. Are there new hopes for hemispheric relations with the future U.S. Government?

[Answer] "If we consider what Reagan said in his political platform and later remarks when he said that they "will treat friends as friends," we should expect an improvement of U.S. relations with the countries of the hemisphere, Chile among them. His election can make us predict an attitude of open and closer dialogue, an attitude which will benefit the cooperation important within the inter-American system and defense of the hemisphere."

[Question] Meeting with U.S. officials.

[Answer] "The various meetings were mainly aimed at establishing contacts with senators and Republican spokesmen and members of the transition committee appointed by Reagan. During my stay in Washington, I combined the OAS activities with several meetings, all very positive, which gave me an opportunity to convey the Chilean position and at the same time find out the wishes of the important members of the future U.S. Government.

"We talked about the future of the hemisphere, the real Latin American situation and the process of recovery of the Chilean economic, social and political situation. I had the satisfaction to see that several of these government spokesmen followed very closely the positive progress of our country in these areas. They were all very receptive and, considering their high ranks, I would dare to say that the future of Chilean-U.S. relations can be looked upon with optimism."

[Question] Consequences of this eventual change of U.S. policy. In conclusion, the foreign minister referred to the consequences of an eventual change in U.S. policy toward this continent and also to the possibility of a change of direction by the OAS.

[Answer] "As I mentioned in my speech, the U.S. presidential election was followed with interest in my country and in other Latin American nations. There is no doubt that we are all aware that the decision made by the American people has an influence on the continent and the entire world.

"We believe that the American people's decision to trust Reagan with the political leadership of the United States can be the start of a new stage in inter-American relations.

"In this regard, Chile does not ask anything. It will, however, assume its position in the common struggle for the progress of the people of the Americas. This endeavor must consider respect and mutual understanding for the various and worthy political and economic achievements experienced by each country. As the Chilean president said, the administration which is going to take over the government next January can rest assured that it will find in Chile a strong ally in the cause of freedom and a loyal friend of the United States."

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS BANISHED TO SOUTH

PY021718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Curico, Chile, 29 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that seven members of the banned Chilean Socialist Party have been arrested in Curico and sent to the south of the country to serve banishment sentences. Court sources indicated that the warrants for the arrests were issued by the Interior Ministry, and that the seven accused persons have been banished to several places in the Chiloe archipelago, 1,200 km south of Santiago de Chile. This report could not be officially confirmed in the capital but the sources indicated that the persons arrested were members of a clandestine cell of the Socialist Party. Twelve members of the also banned Communist Party also were arrested last Tuesday and sentenced to banishment to Curico, 200 km south of the capital. The recently banished are Sergio Edwards Martini, former leader of the Chilean Human Rights Commission; Eduardo Rozas Fabres and Edgardo Barra Moraga, teachers; and Francisco Moraga Perez, Pedro Arriagada Correa and Mario Aguilera Rivera, workers. The leftist organizations were banned in Chile by President Augusto Pinochet's government after the late Socialist President Salvador Allende was ousted in September 1973.

BAN ON ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES REINSTATED

PY021545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1229 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Dec (AFP)--A reliable source indicated today that the ban on all political activities has been reinstated after last Sunday's plebiscite in which the Uruguayans rejected the constitutional reform proposed by the civilian-military government.

The political activities which had been permitted in view of the plebiscite will be allowed to resume only after the statute on political parties goes into effect, possibly during the first half of 1981. This means that political meetings aimed at discussing the regulations which will apply to political activities will not be allowed either.

The authorities have explained that their objective in prohibiting political activities is to attain unity which will allow the future operation of political parties.

In the meantime, according to an official resolution issued last Saturday, the press will be allowed to publish editorials related to the plebiscite only until Wednesday.

ECONOMY MINISTER QUOTES 1980 ECONOMIC FIGURES

PY021201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1218 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Nov (TELAM)--Uruguayan Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi has reported that in 1980 while the Uruguayan economy will register an increase of between 5.5 and 6 percent, there will be a 48-percent decrease in the inflation rate and a 6.7-percent decrease in the unemployment rate.

He noted that the present economic policy is being concentrated in the financial sector. He said that since businessmen have responded satisfactorily to the government appeal to grant salaries higher than those established by the government, there has been only a minimal fall of 1.6 percent in real salary.

He also said that although the agriculture sector is facing difficulties mainly because some productive groups made erroneous decisions, the prospects are quite hopeful and are much better than during the period of complete government control.

Arismendi said that during 1973-80 the Uruguayan economy registered an accumulative growth rate of over 4 percent while in the previous 15 years it only registered a 1-percent accumulative growth rate. He noted that the immediate consequence of the high level of activity was a decrease in the unemployment rate which, after reaching 13 percent in 1973, is now down to 6.7 percent. Arismendi said that there also has been a decrease in the inflation rate in 1980. Since [words indistinct] to an annual rate of approximately 48 percent.

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR

PA021342 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, foreign secretary of Mexico, has stated that his country is concerned with the situation in El Salvador because it is very close to Mexico. Castaneda met today with President Luis Herrera Campins. He has explained the reason for his visit to Venezuela.

[Begin recording] [Castaneda] The objective is to further strengthen the relations between the two countries. This is an official visit in response to an invitation from the Venezuelan Government. It has been a great pleasure to talk with the Venezuelan authorities.

[Question] Considering that Venezuela and Mexico have an energy plan to help the Central American countries, won't the Salvadoran situation resulting from assassinations there be considered during the meeting with President Luis Herrera Campins?

[Answer] I have spoken with Foreign Minister Zambrano about this matter. I have also discussed it with the president of the senate and [words indistinct]. This is obviously a problem of great concern for us Mexicans [words indistinct] and we are concerned about the violence in El Salvador.

[Question] What do you think should be the solution?

[Answer] The Salvadoran people should solve their problems without interference from any other country.

[Question] Then you believe that despite the massacre taking place in El Salvador, Venezuela and Mexico should remain indifferent?

[Answer] Not indifferent, but the two countries respect the principle of nonintervention and we believe it would not be prudent to intervene in El Salvador. Of course, we are concerned and we are holding consultations. Other countries are doing the same.

[Question] Do you think that is enough?

[Answer] It is obvious we don't have any other means to assist with a constructive solution to the problem of El Salvador.

[Question] The Salvadoran church has condemned the assassinations in El Salvador.

[Answer] I have heard about that.

[Question] Does the Mexican Government share the opinion of the Salvadoran church?

[Answer] That is an internal affair and I would prefer not to give an opinion on it. I understand that there are contradictory reports. I don't know what the truth is. Anyway, I would not like to give my opinion on this matter. [end recording]

The foreign secretary of Mexico said that the Venezuelan-Mexican energy aid plan for the Central American countries is working well.

Further Statement

PA020428 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Mexican Government condemns the cruel and barbaric killing of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders, the Mexican foreign secretary has said. He insisted that Salvadoran officials are showing a growing inability to stop violence.

His statement followed the most heinous attack by rightwing paramilitary groups, presumably with the approval of the military- Christian Democratic junta ruling in El Salvador; the attack staged on Thursday which resulted in the deaths of six FDR leaders.

PRESIDENT SAYS WORLD PEACE SERIOUSLY THREATENED

PA030123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0943 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has complained that the war on hunger is losing ground to the arms race. In statements made to a Soviet news agency, Lopez Portillo stated that the present international situation represents "a serious threat to peace." The statements were made public last night by the press and public relations office of the presidency of the republic.

According to the president, "tensions have eased in some areas while in others there are problems of an economic, political and social nature and wars already are in progress in some regions--all this is characterized by a lack of contact between the two super powers."

Lopez Portillo said that man is resorting to violent solutions "forgetting the negotiations and common sense that have prevailed in the past few years." The Mexican president noted later that "the powerful countries dedicate to the manufacture of weapons, resources that could be used to increase food production, and the weak countries, acting in a most absurd way, dedicate a large portion of their budgets to the purchase of arms."

According to the president, "detente" between the United States and the Soviet Union has been retarded, and this, in a framework of economic problems throughout the world.

The president noted that the outlook is "discouraging" although he said he still believes that solutions can be worked out between governments.

PRESIDENT ROYO CONDEMNS VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA030214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with the recent incidents in the sister republic of El Salvador, President Aristides Royo has issued the following statement:

The forture and murder of six leaders of the Revoutionary Democratic Front [FDR] reveal that, in the Republic of El Salvador, there is no longer the least respect for human life; that violence against the people and their leaders has replaced political solutions. Over 8,000 are dead as a result of an action designed to ignore the need for changes that would mean social justice and democratic and peaceful coexistence among Salvadorans.

We condemn the killing of the FDR leaders and the suffering to which our Salvadoran brothers are being subjected. We join those voices clamoring for a halt in crime and represession in that Central American nation. We hope the Salvadoran people will achieve their liberation despite the cruelty they endure today at the hands of somber forces trying to maintain obsolete and negative institutions and methods even if it means drowning an entire people in blood.

RULING PRD CONDEMNS 'BLOODY' SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA022320 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Dec 80 p 4-A

[Declaration issued in Panama City by the Executive Committee of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party on 1 December 1980--passages in all capitals denote upper case as published]

[Text] DECLARATION of the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PRD) regarding the recent events which have taken place in El Salvador.

The international public has again been shaken by the abominable crime committed by agents of the military-Christian Democratic junta governing El Salvador against high-ranking leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

The cowardly and pitiless manner in which those FDR leaders were abducted, tortured and assassinated constitutues one more indication of the profoundly inhumane and anti-people nature of the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador.

The PRD and all Panamanian people CONDEMN AND DENOUNCE this new act of the Salvadoran dictatorship which is cruelly and cynically exterminating, by means of hunger and persecution, the most prominent and enlightened sectors of that brother people.

We Panamanians, who are a noble, fraternal and supportive people, cannot remain impassive or indifferent in the face of this tragedy to which the military-Christian Democratic junta is today subjecting the Salvadoran people, a people who are waging a hand-to-hand struggle against the repression and misery that prevail in that country and against the backwardness imposed by the most retrograde groups of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and oligarchy. Neither can we Panamanians ignore the interference being practiced from abroad by governments and political parties in sympathy with the Christian Democratic junta, an interference in which the most warmongering sectors of the United States have a hand.

Those in our country and in other countries on the continent who play along with the cynical and demagogic excesses of the Christian Democratic Party are accomplices to the crimes which the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship is committing daily against the Salvadoran people. This party's profile is emerging daily as that of executioner. Yesterday it was Monsignor Romero; today, the leaders of the FDR and always the Salvadoran people, whose bloodbath seems to be endless.

The PRD REPUDIATES AND CONDEMNS this new and no less vile killing of the FDR leadership and the military-Christian Democratic junta, which is its principal and only perpetrator. Consequently, the PRD ISSUES AN APPEAL to its membership to join with all Panamanian people, civic and professional organizations, labor unions and student organizations, clergy and political parties, in expressing our most vigorous protest against this genocide which in less than 1 year has cost the lives of over 8,000 Salvadorans. Along with all the people of Panama and the world, the PRD launches its voice of solidarity and mobilizes its members to have the national government redouble its efforts so that, in that martyred country, an effective solution may be found in line with the national and popular interests of the Salvadoran people.

WE REPUDIATE THE BLOODY REGIME OF THE SALVADORAN MILITARY-CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC JUNTA!

FOR A PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THE SALVADORAN CRISIS!

AN END TO THE GENOCIDE THAT THE SALVADORAN DICTATORSHIP IS PERPETRATING AGAINST THAT BROTHER PEOPLE!

JOINT GROUP AGREES TO CONTROL COSTA RICAN IMPORTS

PA302003 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Nov 80 pp A-1, D-14

[Text] A control on imports from Costa Rica, the same as that which has existed for the past 12 months, was approved by the joint commission which discussed the bilateral agreement between Panama and Costa Rica.

After 2 days of deliberations, which at times were tense, the result was a control on the importation of Costa Rican products.

Costa Rican Central Bank officials will arrive in Panama City on Monday to establish the quotas on Costa Rican exports. They will meet here with officials from the National Bank of Panama to discuss the system for compensation payments.

Regarding the compensation payments system recently approved at a meeting of the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP), Felix Armando Quiros, National Bank of Panama economic adviser, said that bank has the infrastructure to fulfill the duties of the Chamber of Compensation, which is operating this year with $10.4 million. He also said that this operation at an international level between Panama and Costa Rica would increase the cost to clients.

The joint commission agreed to meet on 9 and 10 December in San Jose, Costa Rica, for a second round of negotiations to discuss the details applying the compensation system which is considered to be the only workable solution.

The control on Costa Rican exports to Panama will lower the volume of Costa Rican products in the Panamanian market which could be replaced with products manufactured here.

These measures are only provisional.

Jorge Cespedes, Costa Rican deputy economy minister, was in Panama to discuss the commercial bilateral agreement between Panama and Costa Rica which has been in effect for the past 17 years.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE LEAVES FOR U.S. ON WAY TO VENEZUELA

FL030142 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The premier, the Honorable George Price, flew to the United States on his way to Caracas, Venezuela. The premier was invited by President Luis Herrera Campins to visit Venezuela.

In Caracas at present are the Honorable Florencio Marin, minister of natural resources, and the Honorable Guadelupe Pech, minister of trade and industry, who have been holding talks with their counterparts.

During the premier's absence, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers will act as premier and minister of finance and economic development.

COSTA RICA

IDEA FOR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REJECTED

PA030312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--"Nothing will happen in Costa Rica before the 1982 elections," the acting president of the republic, Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz, declared here today while commenting on statements issued by former President Jose Figueres on the formation of a provisional government.

Figueres suggested that it would be convenient for the country to create a government made up of representatives of the political parties to face the present economic situation in Costa Rica.

Altman Ortiz is in charge of the presidency of the republic as President Rodrigo Carazo Odio is currently on an official visit to the United States.

Political leaders of the several parties have voiced their opposition to the establishment of a provisional government.

The acting president said the government will continue doing the best it can, acting with absolute honesty. He said that it will be up to the people to say in 1982 "if we did well or badly."

The presidential candidate for the National Liberation Party, of which Jose Figueres is president, expressed his disagreement with the thesis of a provisional government, made up by the four former presidents of Costa Rica and the presidential candidates.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUY, SELL DOLLARS

PA030245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Don Manuel Naranjo Coto, Central Bank executive president, explained this afternoon that it has been decided that the bank will get involved directly or through the state's commercial banks in the buying and selling of dollars. The bank can circulate about ($25 million). The bank's reaction came following an exorbitant dollar quotation.

Naranjo added that the bank's policy change will substantially facilitate the dealings of exporters. He stated that excessive demand is what is causing the quotation increase and that the bank's involvement will bring the quotation down as much as possible. In sum, Naranjo thinks the new meausre will be good and put some order into the free exchange market.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES WARN OF POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIONS

PA030255 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Salvadoran Armed Forces message to the Salvadoran people--read by announcer]

[Text] The armed forces reiterate their condemnation of the terrible actions committed by terrorist groups of various tendencies that bring pain to the Salvadoran family. The armed forces especially condemn the collective attack on the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] carried out by the self-styled Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad.

The armed forces also announce that they have reliable information according to which terrorist groups, using the opportunity of the presence of many foreign journalists, will try to have a repeat of the tragic events that occurred during the funeral ceremonies for the late archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. According to these reports, the terrorists plan to wear fatigues so as to create confusion.

This is being made known now so that the necessary precautions can be taken by citizens and to prevent innocent persons from being surprised, or used in plans of this nature, and to prevent them from being victims of abuses that could be committed by the known promoters of violence in the country, who we are already declaring responsibility for whatever happens.

The armed forces issue this warning because they belielve that in such circumstances, their attitude must be one of prudent vigilance in face of the possibility of actions against public order and social peace. The armed forces appeal to the people to continue their normal activities this Wednesday, 3 December.

TROOPS TO REMAIN IN GARRISON DURING FDR FUNERAL

PA030439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Dec (AFP)--Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia said here today that all troops will remain quartered tomorrow, Wednesday, during the funeral of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to avoid any confrontations with leftist groups. "We will be in the garrisons," he said, "but ready for any emergency "

The Defense Ministry today denied that some sectors of the country have been declared liberated territories by the leftist groups. A ministry spokesman said, "There is no place here occupied by foreign forces. El Salvador is a free country for all who abide by the laws."

Meanwhile, it was confirmed that junta member Adolfo Majano left for New Orleans Friday for health reasons. The government said, however, that Majano will return to his post this week, in the midst of speculation circulated after his departure, the day after the FDR leaders were murdered.

It was also reported that Christian Democratic junta member Napoleon Duarte visited Washington last week, but the government has not revealed the reasons for his brief visit there.

In this capital, meanwhile, the population calmly waits for possible developments during the funeral of the five FDR leaders tomorrow, Wednesday; there is fear that violence may break out.

LA PRENSA GRAFICA REPORTS MERCENARIES IN COUNTRY

PA022224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--LA PRENSA GRAFICA, a Salvadoran morning newspaper, reports today, Tuesday, that penetration by "foreign mercenaries at various points in El Salvador has been detected by the intelligence services of the armed forces."

The newspaper states that "a large group (of mercenaries) has been located in an area near Nueva Concepcion" (in the northern region of El Salvador). The report adds that another group "has been located in the Trifinio area" (on the common border between El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in the country's northwestern region).

LA PRENSA GRAFICA reports that residents of the affected regions "have stated that the foreigners they have seen are heavily armed and, judging from their appearnce, they are Nicaraguans and Panamanians." The newspaper reports that, according to the authorities, the mercenaries have stated: "We are South Americans who have come to fight the guard."

RIGHTIST GROUP DEFENDS KILLING OF FDR LEADERS

PA022020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Dec 80 p 21

[Text] The "Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad," which claimed credit for the abduction and assassination (of the six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front), has issued a message in which it "calls on the national conscience not to be intimidated by false prophets who say nothing when communists destroy businesses, burn coffee sheds, kill peasants, and cruelly assassinate military personnel, security agents and soldiers, but react profusely when communists are executed."

The "squad" notes that the leaders of the Catholic Church "said nothing when South African Ambassador Dunn was killed, when progressive industrialists were kidnapped or when peasants were massacred in San Pedro Perulapan and San Esteban Catarina, where the communists had imposed their will by force. In those cases, there was no clamor for respect for human rights, nor was there any [cry of] injustice. In those cases, no defenders were forthcoming for those humble sons of the people. Now that six criminals, who led the mobs, have been executed by the people, however, the church leaders come out in defense of human rights. That is hypocrisy," the communique states.

Lastly, the "squad" urges the church hierarchy, U.S. diplomats and military leaders not to allow themselves to be deceived and instead urges them to react in the proper manner to this event which is nothing special since it is an action which is being taken to demand justice in the face of ineffective laws.

ARCHBISHOP REVEALS NEW THREATS AGAINST CLERGY

PA021603 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Dec 80 p 9

[Excerpts] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas revealed in his 30 November sermon that during the past few days there have been increased threats against priests who are accused of involvement in politics. He urged that legal channels be used to investigate any charges that exist against them. He asked that Catholic priests be given the same freedom of action "as is the case with other churches," and added that Cahtolic buildings, churches and offices are being destroyed under the pretext of a marked and anachronistic anticommunism.

The monsignor denounced the kidnapping and assassination of the six leftist leaders and protested these actions, as well as the placing of a bomb in front of the San Salvador Cathedral. He asked all Catholics to raise their voices in protest, calling the killings an irrational act of violence.

The monsignor said this crime could aggravate the situation, in view of the political prominence of the slain leaders, both domestically and internationally. At the request of the Alvarez Cordoba family, he urged members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front to allow the burial of Enrique Alvarez' remains at a location chosen by the family. "I hope that I will be heeded," the monsignor said.

Monsignor Rivera also called for the release of Arturo Peraza, who has been kidnapped and whose relatives are experiencing anguish.

Monsignor Rivera said that in view of the leftist leaders' deaths, it is not possible to think of a process of pacification or of reform. He added that the leftists, or those who fall into their clutches [as published], are executed sadistically, and this, he said, is contemptible.

STUDENT LEADER BONILLA VIEWS NATIONAL STRUGGLE

PA021516 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Statement by Oscar Bonilla, president of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The General Association of Salvadoran University Students, AGEUS, emerged in 1929 as an expression of the need to have a fighting instrument for students. It included Farabundo Marti and Companero Zapata. They were martyrs of 1932 rebellion. Since that date our organization has played a role at the side of the Salvadoran people. That is to say, it has never been in the hands of the right or imperialism and this has allowed us to channel the revolutionary potential of students to join the revolutionary struggles of the peasants and workers in our country.

This 53-year-old [figure as heard] fighting tradition has not only been part of the joint struggle with workers and peasants but has also had a deep influence on the professionals serving our country. That is to say, to change the contents of the curriculum and to strive for reforms and the democratization of education in our country.

This is how we have given the opportunity to peasants and workers, through special scholarships, to attend the university. However, recently, following the latest occupation in June, the university was closed and rector [words indistinct] on 28 October when the counterrevolutionary forces dealt a harsh blow to world culture.

The association has gathered some 30,000 university students noted for their struggles at the side of the workers and peasants. We believe that presently the only stand the organization as such can take is to demand an end to repression, freedom for all the arrested companeros and the immediate liberation of the University of El Salvador.

We believe that we, the students, are no longer students but have become fighters who must fulfill our fundamental task at this time which is the seizure of power. We want to appeal to the Salvadoran university students to promote the revolutionary struggle so our people can conquer a revolutionary and democratic government.

In this respect we believe that the General Association of Salvadoran University Students has channeled the revolutionary potential of students and has contributed with large numbers of university fighters to the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. We believe our struggle will continue to the end and we have acquired the experience that will allow us to triumph in our country.

[Bonilla] The military-Christian Democratic junta is completely isolated in El Salvador and loses credibility day by day in the international sector.

In spite of the efforts of William Bowdler and James Cheek of the State Department, who have been striving to make governments believe in this counterrevolutionary project, it loses credibility and the balance of forces is tilting in favor or our country.

We want to tell the thousands of revolutionary fighters, and our people who are now fighting that the solidarity of all peoples is present and that more likely sooner than later we shall see that the peoples in the world will rejoice when our people triumph.

We continue to appeal to the Venezuelan people to condemn the military aid the government is giving El Salvador and the support it gives to the military-Christian Democratic junta. We believe that the support given the junta is only the result of the position of policeman of the Social Christian Party regime in Latin America. This is why we are not surprised at the attempts to release the four criminals involved in the sabotage of the Cubana Airlines aircraft in Barbados where [words indistinct] were killed.

We appeal to the peoples of the world to condemn the aid of the Venezuelan Government and to expand its solidarity with El Salvador. We again appeal to the students, workers and peasants to continue in the struggle because sooner or later our people will attain power. Solidarity is strong and we have the solidarity of all the students in the world, including the solidarity of all progressive democratic and revolutionary governments in the world.

Imperialism will fall in El Salvador as it fell in Vietnam, Cuba and Nicaragua. We shall triumph.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY CONCERNS

PA030052 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Report on a Paco Medina Argenal interview with Honduran Economy Secretary Ruben Mondragon before leaving for Mexico; no date or place given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Mondragon] I am going to meet two Pemex executives, the director general, Diaz Serrano, and the marketing manager, Mayo. At 1105 I will sign the oil agreement on Mexico supplying us with 6,000 barrels of crude daily. I will also bring back a financial agreement which the Central Bank has to work out with the Bank of Mexico concerning a loan for 30 percent of the oil bill.

[Question] When will the agreement be signed with Venezuela?

[Answer] Next week. Venezuela has asked me to be there before 15 December.

[Question] (?I understand) you were going to meet with Texaco executives. Did you reach an agreement with them?

[Answer] They suggested refining Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil for a fee. We have not studied it yet. The cabinet-level economic officials have to discuss the proposal. We might make a counterproposal. [end recording]

Mondragon explained that the technical aspects of importing crude were ironed out during the meeting between Texaco experts and the Mexican-Venezuelan mission in September.

[Begin recording] Mexican crude is already reaching Nicaragua and Costa Rica and there has been no problem in the local refineries. [end recording]

He noted the need to suggest to cabinet-level economic officials that reserve tanks be set up in the north and south. A source of funds will be sought first.

[Begin recording] [Question] By how much will the 30-percent discount contained in the oil bill benefit Honduras?

[Answer] By about 80 to 90 million lempiras. That will be the benefit we will receive from the 5-year loan at (?4)-percent interest and if it becomes a priority development project the payment time will be extended to 20 years at 2-percent interest.

[Question] What will the first benefits obtained through the agreement be used for?

[Answer] We want to use them for agricultural credit, for basic grains, through the (?National Development Bank).

[Question] For that only or will new energy sources be worked on too?

[Answer] Yes, we are working on and studying some gasohol projects. We have a study underway north of Aguan and another study underway for a sugar mill. We are studying the possibility of establishing a gasohol plant and the 20-year payment term would be used for this. A study of coal deposits in Cotepeque Department will be done with South African funds.

[Question] As a member of the Central Bank board, were you aware of a document from the National Association of Banking Institutions noting the need to control the oil companies so they will transform their investments?

[Answer] Yes, that is a suggestion presented by the association and we are going to have precisely that kind of control through the agreement we are going to sign with the refinery. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT AID, SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA022347 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1731 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Honduran Government is willing to receive all Salvadorans who decide to come to Honduras out of fear for their lives, said Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano yesterday.

The minister explained that such an attitude is based upon humanitarian reasons while awaiting the normalization of relations between the two countries, which last week ratified the general peace treaty.

Presently, over 10,000 Salvadorans live in Honduran border communities, having fled the convulsive sociopolitical situation affecting their own country.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL TO MEET POLITICAL PARTIES

PA030239 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Report by Neftali Montoya, national electoral tribunal member, to newsman Francisco Valeriano; no date or place given--recorded]

[Excerpt] The national electoral tribunal has invited the various national political parties to exchange views and discuss the tribunal's concerns and problems. The meeting will study some notes and regulations approved by the tribunal to get the census underway.

Difficulties with the regulations will be discussed since they are open to discussion so that whatever changes are deemed necessary can be made for the benefit of the voters. The parties will attend the meeting for this reason, as well as to discuss other matters of national importance related to the electoral process.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF FDR LEADERS

PA021713 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has condemned the assassination of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. The Nicaraguan Government described the murders as a clear maneuver aimed at halting the combative advance of the Salvadoran people who are fighting for their final liberation.

The junta also issued a call to the governments and peoples of the world to vigorously repudiate these incidents and to actively support the courageous struggle of the Salvadoran patriots. The revolutionary government also warned of possible foreign intervention in El Salvador and called this to the attention of the governments and peoples of the world so that they can prevent this and let the Salvadoran people choose their own path. The official statement was signed by all the members of the government junta: Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan Morales, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo J. Cruz and Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

CARDENAL: PRIESTS CONFUSED ON PUBLIC OFFICE ISSUE

PA021715 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal has reported that priests, who hold public positions in the revolutionary government, have not received any notice from Monsignor Obando y Bravo regarding the permission that they should obtain from the Vatican to continue to hold such positions. Father Cardenal was referring to statements by Managua Archbishop Obando y Bravo in Panama during the meeting of the Central American episcopal secretariat. Father Cardenal added that the priests, who are holding public office in the revolutionary government, do not know what to do because the Vatican has said that the Nicaraguan church authorities must grant this permission and now Monsignor Obando y Bravo says that it is the Holy See which should decide.

JUNTA MEMBERS MEET WITH INDIAN COMMUNITIES

PA021810 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] The members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held fruitful talks yesterday with the Indian communities in Subtiava, Sebaco, Monimbo, Jinotega, Madriz and Matagalpa. The Indians expressed certain concerns including their desire to participate in the State Council and their request for help and advice to get themselves organized in the Sandinist People's Militias.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega told them that, for the first time in Nicaragua's history, the poor sectors have the opportunity to participate in government affairs:

"You have not come here to say that everything is all right. You have not come here to butter up the revolutionary government or the local authorities in each municipality or department but to point out the weaknesses, the failures and the mistakes you have been observing every day in order to strengthen and help the revolution.

"A Matagalpa companero was saying that this is proof of the pluralism of this revolution. When pluralism is mentioned one usually thinks of the economic sectors which have better living conditions in our country.

"When pluralism is mentioned one usually thinks of rich businessmen and producers, but one doesn't think of the sectors which have been traditionally neglected in our country. These sectors are the authentic proof of the deep changes and the pluralist reality of this revolution. For the first time in the country's history, the workers, the laborers, the peasants and the Indians have the opportunity to participate with full rights and authority in government affairs, the reconstruction of the country and the strengthening of the nation and the fatherland."

He then referred to the technicians who have not reached the efficiency demanded by the revolution:

"We must take into account that we are working with bureaucrats who were trained under the dictatorship and who responded to a policy that was contrary to the development of the small and medium-sized proprietors in the rural areas. Consequently, many of them still have the same weaknesses and vices and they are not operating efficiently. We are aware of these weaknesses and their attitude results in a bad policy for the distribution of credits, and this adversely affects the development of our country's economy."

The differences between the Indians of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts is not the main thing, he said. The important issue is the condition of exploitation and misery which must be attacked by all the Indians together.

"This means that we must first think as Nicaraguans and then as members of the Indian communities in Subtiava, Sebaco, Matagalpa or the Atlantic. The same happens when we are asked where we were born. We first say Nicaragua, then we say Chontales or wherever. It is a basic unity that gives coherence and strength to our country and we must defend it and make it prevail. It is true that Nicaragua is the result of the presence of two powers: Spain and England. The regions in our country which were directly affected by the presence of these two powers have different characteristics. These characteristics are secondary. There is also a difference in the language they speak. For example, there is a difference in the language that the Sumos and the Miskitos speak in the Atlantic region. The companeros in Bluefields and certain companeros in Puerto Cabezas do not speak Indian languages but a creole English. There are differences in the languages spoken in the Atlantic and here in the Pacific area. However, this is not a basic contradiction because the Spaniards as well as the English did not come here to help the Indians of the Atlantic or the Pacific. They had a common goal in mind: to exploit the Indians. This was their common goal. Therefore, the Indians are experiencing the inheritance of this exploitation."

PEASANTS DEMAND RIGHT TO SELL PRODUCTS FREELY

PA021825 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A group of 20 peasants from Teustepe and Las Penitas, Boaco Department left early on 21 November for Managua, where they planned to sell their products.

Before reaching the Eastern Market, however, they arrived at this newspaper at about 0700 and, in their characteristic language and traditional manner, explained the following:

"We have come to Managua to sell our products. We have brought food products, which will help us get more money to buy what we need."

"We want to be free to bring out our products and we want the inspectors of the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) and the leaders of the Farmworkers Association and the Sandinist Defense Committees to not keep us from selling our cheese, beans and eggs to whoever pays us more."

How much are you paid for your beans? "The ENABAS people pay us 840 cordobas per bushel, but if we sell them to the public, we are offered 1,400 cordobas. That is, we lose almost half of their value when we sell to ENABAS."

"That is why we are asking them to let us bring our products to the markets."

Are you not allowed to sell to just anyone? "The inspectors tell us that this is forbidden and that whoever sells or brings out his products will lose both the product and the money."

Has anybody forbidden you to sell? "Yes, they have seized our cheese, beans and other products at San Benito Junction, where there are inspectors from ENABAS and the Domestic Trade Ministry. These inspectors tell us that it is forbidden to bring beans and cheese to Managua and that these products must be sold where we live to authorized buyers only. Those buyers, however, pay us less."

"We have now, and have always had, a life of our own, which is why we are asking that we be allowed to bring our products in order to sell them where we please, not just to a buying agency, as it is being demanded of us."

The peasants' concerns were obviously related to liberating aspirations, as they affirmed that they were willing to make their right prevail despite pressures by a number of mass leaders, who have told them that they should sell to authorized purchasing agents only.

WORK-STUDY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PROGRAM BENEFITS

PA030221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In an effort to give our listeners an expert opinion regarding the essence and purpose of the work-study program, which involves 150,000 youths, this newscast interviewed Miguel de Castillo Urbina, who is in charge of this program at the national level. In the following statement, he stressed the educational importance of the work-study program and the formation of the new man:

[Begin recording] The Education Ministry sees two great dimensions of importance in this program. First, this program affects two of the main topics of the revolution: defense and production. This program directly responds to the call of our vanguard, government, people and revolution which is the call to produce. We expect to be able to tell you on 20 December how much the government saved with the work done by the students at the various secondary and primary schools through the work-study program. We will be able to tell how much was saved in the repair of furniture, building of sidewalks and streets, cleaning of ditches, and so forth.

This program also directly affects production because we have large contingents of students who are supporting the farms that operate under the Agrarian Reform Institute. Therefore, this program is designed to help production. However, this program does not end there. We feel that, educationally speaking, this program is very important for the man of the future and the future of the revolution. In this country, we are truly--and this is no demagogy--forming the new man right before our eyes.

I can tell you, companero, that we have not forced any young people to join this work-study program. Nobody forced them to join the insurrection against the dictatorship and the imperialism. Nobody forced them to join the literacy campaign. Nobody has forced them now to join in production. This is very important when you bear in mind what has happened to our young people. They are experiencing a great development: They are changing their mentality and their behavior from that of the Somozist dictatorship with all its misery and hunger.

The most valuable elements of these programs are their educational aspects. We are following a line. There is a continuity in what was learned in the insurrection, in the literacy campaign and now in the work-study program.

CUBA CALLS U.S. EFFORTS ON REFUGEES 'INTERFERENCE'

FL021235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Cuba has rejected U.S. efforts to have the United Nations classify as refugees persons who legally and voluntarily left our country with their corresponding permits and passports and in compliance with Cuban immigration laws. The Cuban response to those attempts was made by the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, who warned of the attempts at intervention by the United States and West Germany by means of a supposedly international organization to prevent another influx of refugees.

This is interference in the internal affairs of developing countries. It also tries to sidestep problems as serious as those of refugees from nations that are bloodily repressed such as Palestine and South Africa. So that no one will have to leave his country, the first thing that must be done is to establish a new international economic order to put an end to the terrible inequality between the misery, hunger, unemployment and disease in developing countries and the opulence of capitalist powers.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES MARK FAR, GRANMA ANNIVERSARIES

Raul Castro Message

FL021138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has issued a message on the FAR Day and the 24th anniversary of the "Granma" landing. After recalling the 24 years since the founding of the FAR, which it calls the worthy heir of the rebel and liberator armies, the document underscores: The FAR have been and will be faithful continuators of that incipient army founded by our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel Castro, who on a day like today arrived on the eastern shores of our fatherland aboard the "Granma" and had the stature to overcome initial setbacks, emerging with renewed strength and combative spirit.

The document notes that this 24th anniversary is occurring a few days prior to the second party congress, the top organ of leadership in our society, which unites, organizes, guides and leads all workers, people, other social organizations, the state, and, within the state, the FAR.

The FAR would rather cease to exist than to lose the confidence our people, our party and its founder, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, have deposited in them. Please receive a fraternal embrace from the FAR, concludes the message signed by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the FAR.

Military Parade

FL022053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and second secretary of the PCC, has presided at a military parade held at the proving grounds of the Maximo Gomez FAR Academy to commemorate the 24th FAR anniversary. Units of military education centers, western army, Camilo Cienfuegos military vocational schools and national revolutionary militias participated in the parade.

By order of the FAR minister, the first Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo was promoted to the rank of colonel and cosmonaut trainee Jose Armando Lopez Falcon to the rank of major. These promotions were made in recognition of the fulfillment of tasks assigned to them during the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight.

Prior to the start of the military parade, Col Juan Escalona Reguera, deputy FAR minister for civil defense, made a speech in which he talked about the FAR since its founding, tasks carried out by its members and plans fulfilled in honor of the second PCC congress.

Colonel Escalona said that in celebrating this anniversary our people pay a warm tribute to the courageous revolutionaries who, led by Fidel, founded the rebel army, the revolution's soul.

Elsewhere in his speech, Colonel Escalona noted that 2 December was a day of awakening of the consciousness for the founders of our nation and symbolizes the daring of the Mambi soldiers, the unyielding spirit of the revolutionary fighters during the bourgeois republic, the heroism of those who assaulted the Moncada Barracks, the courage of the underground fighters, the determination of the militia members, the profound convictions of internationalist combatants and the masses' revolutionary fervor.

In another part of his speech Colonel Escalona stated that, having been educated in the most beautiful traditions of our people, the Revolutionary Armed Forces consider their unrestricted loyalty to the PCC, the people and party founder Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to be the most valuable legacy for future generations. He stressed that the FAR is ready to fulfill the historic commitment which justifies its existence--the defense of the revolution's gains, of the people's work and of the first worker-peasant state on the American Continent. Colonel Escalona added that this year's commemoration of 2 December has a special significance because it is being held a few days prior to the second PCC congress.

HAVANA CEREMONY COMMEMORATES LAO ANNIVERSARY

FL021613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The fifth founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was commemorated last night with a ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces House, chaired by PCC Politburo member Guillermo Garcia. In a speech, Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, stated that the Cuban party and people celebrate with sincere revolutionary jubilation the fraternal nation's anniversary. He noted that following the revolution's victory, the Laotian people have been marching forward firmly united to the family of socialist states, developing relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with them.

Montane stated that Cuba fully supports the peace initiatives announced during the conference of foreign relations ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Vietnam last July.

For his part, Somat Chounlamani, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Cuba, expressed gratitude for the commemoration, and in a brief historic account referred to his country's struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese military and the U.S. imperialists and to the great role played in that struggle by the Lao people's Revolutionary Party.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES YUGOSLAV LEADERS

FL022050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has sent a congratulatory message to the chief of state of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

According to a report published in the newspaper POLITIKA, the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers expresses in his message the significance of continued development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This friendship and cooperation will serve for the prosperity of the peoples of our two countries and are in the interest of socialism, peace and fulfillment of the aims of the policy of nonalignment.

The Belgrade newspaper also reports that President Fidel Castro sent similar messages to Lazar Mojsov and Veselin Djuranovic, presidents of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and of the Federal Executive Council, respectively.

CARICOM SECRETARY WARNS ABOUT FOOD SHORTAGE

FL021555 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Kingston, 27 Nov (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary General Kurleigh Kingston has urged regional food and nutrition experts to seriously consider the region's position in the context of a threatening world food shortage, and "our apparent complacency in the face of persistent warning of crisis."

Speaking at the opening of a technical group meeting on a Caribbean food and nutrition strategy in Kingston on Tuesday night, Dr King said the session coincided with "stark soundings and revelations about the world food situation from those whose fingers are perenially on the pulse of global food availability, current demand and supply and future projects.

"Their latest prognosis indicates a serious food shortage next year with millions of the world's population facing starvation, particularly in the poor countries, and upward pressure on prices in richer nations," he said.

The CARICOM secretary general noted that the 1981 demand for wheat and coarse grain seemed likely to exceed supply, and that the director general of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had concluded that world food stock's could fall in the next few months.

It was not his intention to be a harbinger of doom, Dr King said, but the meeting had two compelling reasons for considering this situation: first that these ominous sounding were not new to the Caribbean, and second because the Caribbean appeared to have maintained a level of explicable complacency despite the threatening global situation.

"Fortunately," he said, "no matter how bad the situation is in some of our member countries and the countries of the Caribbean basin, we seem to escape the tragedy of emaciated and bloated, starving human frames, especially children, sweltering in the heat, with longing eyes turned to the distant horizon of the next meal."

Dr King noted the launching of the regional food plan in 1975, and said that while progress had been slow, something had been done.

He said the Caribbean Food Corporation, after its initial difficulties, now had a managing director in place and was about to launch out as the prime implementing agency for elaborating on the regional self-sufficiency effort.

Several studies had also been done into livestock and dairy requirements, the harnessing of fishery resources and the improvement of production of grains and legumes.

Dr King said a reordered approach to the regional food strategy had been mapped by an intersectoral committee established just over a year ago by heads of relevant regional agencies.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PRC SUGARCANE TECHNOLOGY

FL021610 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Bridgetown, 27 Nov (CANA)--The Government of Barbados is ready to assist the People's Republic of China in the area of sugarcane breeding, minister of agriculture, L.B. Brathwaite, has said there after a detailed tour of the locally based West Indies central cane breeding station with officials of his ministry and the Chinese Ambassador to Barbados, Mr Wang Tao. Mr Brathwaite said that the tour was a fulfilled promise made to the Chinese ambassador after his (Brathwaite's) recent trip to China. He noted that China was also growing sugarcane and was involved in sugar cane breeding and cross breeding.

"We have better varieties of sugarcane than the Chinese, and we are ready to offer them technical assistance in this area," the minister said.

He noted that the Chinese were deeply involved and committed to agriculture, which he observed for himself at first hand, hence there was a real possibility of assistance and cooperation.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

FL021640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga on his return from Miami Tuesday night told a press conference at Norman Manley International Airport of renewed interest in Jamaica by United States and Caribbean business interests.

Mr Seaga said that he had held discussions with several interested parties, while minister of industry and commerce, the Hon Douglas Vaz, had held a series of interviews which had resulted in the delay in his return to the island.

In general, the response of the people of the United States to the Jamaica Labour Party's victory in the 30 October elections was overwhelming.

"Wherever we had occasion to speak and wherever we had occasion to come in contact with them representing organizations and agencies, (they) were overwhelmed at our victory here and expressed their great delight," the prime minister said.

On the conference of the U.S.-Caribbean trade and investment group in Miami which he attended, Mr Seaga said: "In most of these conferences, what is accomplished is not only what is done in the nature of addresses that are given. In many instances there is even more accomplished in the corridors of the conference and in other meetings that take place."

Mr Seaga said that he had taken the opportunity to hold meetings with Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, Governor Bob Graham of Florida and the mayor of Miami, Mr Maurice Ferre.

The themes of the discussions were to a great extent enlightening each other and discussing views on current situations on which there was a communality of interest, and to develop contacts on co-operation programmes between the regimes and to pave the way for further discussions.

"At the same time because of the very nature of the conference, there was a large number of investors and business interests present from the Caribbean and from the United States," he said.

"I myself had interview sessions with some of these major interests, but the minister of industry and commerce, the Hon Douglas Vaz, who also attended the conference and gave an address, has been having virtually non-stop interviews which have been arranged by interested parties."

"Up to one p.m. today (Tuesday), the minister and his team had in fact seen and had discussions with 37 different investors representing various categories of industry and agriculture and other areas and sectors of the economy."

He said that the areas of investment which had already been discussed were: garments production, shrimp farming, agro-business, low-cost housing--both precast and prefabricated, communications, mining, health clinics, support services, food supplies involving revolving lines of credit, flour milling, animal feed production, cement production, cassava production, hotel acquisition and spare parts supplies--both industrial and for motor vehicles.

He said that there were many more lined up and Mr Vaz had stayed over until yesterday to get through the program of interviews.

In reply to questions, Mr Seaga pointed out that as a first step to screen the interested clients, the government proposed to draw up a "master list" of all the enquiries that were coming in.

"They are coming from many sources," the prime minister said. "They are coming at the local level, through various legal firms who have received enquiries from abroad. They are coming through the overseas missions of the government, in Washington, New York and Miami. They are coming through private business people, who are making their own contacts at the level of government here, and of course at this particular conference there was a rush of other enquiries."

"Once we have made up a master list we will be able to categorise them and look at the proposals, and on doing so we will be able to sift out the ones that are meaningful and the ones that are of interest to us in order to follow these up."

Mr Seaga said that the recent conference was said to be the most successful of the four conferences held by the group so far. He said that there was a new spirit in the United States itself, especially amongst the business community.

He said that the major contributory factors to the success of the conference was that new spirit in the United States plus the fact that there also a new spirit emerging in the Caribbean.

An API [Agency for Public Information] release said Prime Minister Seaga in answerin questions from the press, was asked to explain his statement on the CBS TV 'Face the Nation' program that Jamaica had never defaulted on its foreign debts, in the light of a pre-election statement to the contrary.

He said that at the time of the statement there was technically a default because Jamaica had not made interest payments that were due.

These payments were made at a later stage he said, and therefore a default, in the final analysis, did not occur. However, he did not know of this until after the elections, he added.

The prime minister was met at the airport by a large group of Jamaica Labour Party parliamentarians including deputy prime minister, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer.

PNP URGES CONDEMNATION OF SALVADORAN JUNTA

FL030051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The opposition People's National Party has called on the government to condemn the Salvadoran military junta in all forums of the world. The call came in a resolution by the National Executive Council of the party.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the revolutionary democratic party of the Dominican Republic, the president of the ruling party in Mexico and the conference of Latin American political parties.

The PNP said it was shocked at the brutal kidnapping and murder of leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador.